

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

350. Proposed by V. M. SPUNAR, M. and E. E., Chicago, Ill.

Solve the equations:
$$\begin{array}{c} x+y+z=a_0, \\ x+yu+zv=a_1, \\ x+yu^2+zv^2=a_2, \\ x+yu^3+zv^3=a_3, \\ x+yu^4+zv^4=a_4. \end{array}$$

CALCULUS.

304. Proposed by H. C. FEEMSTER, York College, York, Neb.

Reduce $axyp^2 + (x^2 - ay^2 - b)p - xy = 0$ to Clairaut's form, and hence solve the equation.

305. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

Prove
$$\int_{\beta}^{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left[\left(\alpha-x\right)\left(x-\beta\right)\right]}} = 2\cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{\alpha-x}{\alpha-\beta}}$$
. [Edwards' Integral Calculus for Beginners, p. 84, ex. 4.] Does this result hold when the upper limit is changed from x to α ?

MECHANICS.

358. Proposed by W. J. GREENSTREET, M. A., Stroud, England.

Two heavy particles connected by a string, length l, lie one on each of two inclined planes with common horizontal edge and of angles α and β . The inclination of the string to the edge varies as the inclination to the horizon of a simple pendulum of length $l(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)$.

NUMBER THEORY AND DIOPHANTINE ANALYSIS.

178. Proposed by PROFESSOR L. E. DICKSON, Ph. D., The University of Chicago.

Find a formula which gives all the integral solutions prime to 5 of the congruence $y^2 + z^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{5^4}$.

179. Proposed by V. M. SPUNAR, Chicago, Ill.

Solve the equation in integers, $x^n+y^n+z^n+xyz=100x+10y+z$.

180. Proposed by A. H. HOLMES, Brunswick, Maine.

Find integral values for x and y in the following: $96x-96y+21=\Box$.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Arnold Emch, of Basel, Switzerland, has sailed for America and expects to assume his duties as Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of Illinois at the beginning of the second semister. Professor Emch is the author of numerous articles, which appeared in various journals